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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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ALEJANDRA NOCELOTL, JORGE LUIS
CHUMIL YAXON, and TEODORO CUEVAS
LUCERO *individually and on behalf of others
similarly situated,*

Plaintiffs,

-against-

GALLITOS MEXICAN URBAN KITCHEN
INC (D/B/A SAN BLAS), JOHN DOE CORP.
(D/B/A OJALA) GALLITOS MEXICAN
URBAN KITCHEN INC. (D/B/A GALLITO'S
KITCHEN), BAHAR MIT RANA REST
CORP. (D/B/A GALLITO'S KITCHEN),
AQSA FOOD CORP. (D/B/A GALLITO'S
KITCHEN), BAHAR REST CORP. (D/B/A
GALLITO'S KITCHEN), BAHAR H
KHANDAKAR, ROCKY DOE, and IVAN
DOE,

Defendants.

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Civil No. 1:20-cv-02919-EK-VMS

AMENDED COMPLAINT

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER 29
U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

Plaintiffs Alejandra Nocelotl, Jorge Luis Chumil Yaxon and Teodoro Cuevas Lucero individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Gallitos Mexican Urban Kitchen Inc (d/b/a San Blas), John Doe Corp. (d/b/a Ojala), Gallitos Mexican Urban Kitchen Inc. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), Bahar Mit Rana Rest Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), AQSA Food Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), Bahar Rest Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's

Kitchen), (“Defendant Corporations”), Bahar H. Khandakar, Rocky Doe, and Ivan Doe, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants Gallitos Mexican Urban Kitchen Inc. (d/b/a San Blas), John Doe Corp. (d/b/a Ojala), Gallitos Mexican Urban Kitchen Inc. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), Bahar Mit Rana Rest Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), AQSA Food Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), Bahar Rest Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen), Bahar H. Khandakar, Rocky Doe, and Ivan Doe.

2. Defendants own, operate, or control two Spanish Restaurants, located at 140 Montague St., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201 under the name “San Blas” and at 413 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11205 under the name “Ojala”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants BAHAR H KHANDAKAR, Rocky Doe, and Ivan Doe, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporations and, through these corporate entities, operate or operated the restaurants as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as a waitress, a delivery worker, and a dishwasher and cook at the restaurants located at 140 Montague St., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201 and 413 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11205.

5. Plaintiffs Nocelotl and Chumil were ostensibly employed as a waitress and a delivery worker respectively. However, they were required to spend a considerable part of their work day performing non-tipped duties, including but not limited to dishwashing, sweeping, mopping, taking out the garbage, and twisting and tying up cardboard boxes and stocking deliveries in the basement (hereafter the “non-tipped duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that they worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they had to work over 10 hours a day.

9. Furthermore, Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiffs wages on a timely basis.

10. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiffs Nocelotl and Chumil as a waitress and a delivery worker, respectively, in their payroll, but in actuality their duties required a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties alleged above.

11. Regardless, at all relevant times, Defendants paid these Plaintiffs at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

12. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because these Plaintiffs’ non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, or 2 hours per day, whichever is less in each day. 12 N.Y. C.R.R. §146.

13. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising these Plaintiffs’ actual duties in payroll records by designating them as a waitress and a delivery worker instead of non-tipped employees. This allowed Defendants to avoid paying Plaintiffs Nocelotl and Chumil at the minimum wage rate and enabled them to pay them at the tip-credit rate (which they still failed to do).

14. In addition, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of unlawfully

appropriating Plaintiffs' and other tipped employees' tips and made unlawful deductions from these Plaintiffs' and other tipped employees' wages.

15. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

16. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

17. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the "Spread of Hours Wage Order"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

18. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

20. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate two Spanish Restaurants located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

21. Plaintiff Alejandra Nocelotl (“Plaintiff Nocelotl” or “Ms. Nocelotl”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

22. Plaintiff Nocelotl was employed by Defendants at San Blas and Ojala from approximately September 2018 until on or about April 2020.

23. Plaintiff Jorge Luis Chumil Yaxon (“Plaintiff Chumil” or “Mr. Chumil”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

24. Plaintiff Chumil was employed by Defendants at San Blas and Ojala from approximately January 2019 until on or about April 2020.

25. Plaintiff Teodoro Cuevas Lucero (“Plaintiff Cuevas” or “Mr. Cuevas”) is an adult individual residing in Kings County, New York.

26. Plaintiff Cuevas was employed by Defendants at Gallito's Kitchen from approximately November 2015 until on or about October 2017.

Defendants

27. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled two Spanish Restaurants, located at 140 Montague St., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201 under the name “San Blas” and at 413 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11205 under the name “Ojala”.

28. Gallitos Mexican Urban Kitchen Inc (d/b/a San Blas) is a domestic Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 140 Montague St., Brooklyn Heights, NY 11201.

29. Upon information and belief, John Doe Corp. (d/b/a Ojala) is a domestic Corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 413 Myrtle Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11205.

30. Upon information and belief, Bahar Mit Rana Rest Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 140 Montague St, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

31. Upon information and belief, AQSA Food Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 140 Montague St, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

32. Upon information and belief, Bahar Rest Corp. (d/b/a Gallito's Kitchen) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 140 Montague St, Brooklyn, NY 11201.

33. Defendant BAHAR H KHANDAKAR is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant BAHAR H KHANDAKAR is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant BAHAR H KHANDAKAR possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of

Defendant Corporation. He determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, established the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

34. Defendant Rocky Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Rocky Doe is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Rocky Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

35. Defendant Ivan Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Ivan Doe is sued individually in his capacity as a manager of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Ivan Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporations and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

36. Defendants operate two Spanish Restaurants located in the Brooklyn Heights section of Brooklyn in New York City.

37. Individual Defendants, BAHAR H KHANDAKAR, Rocky Doe, and Ivan Doe, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, or control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

38. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

39. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

40. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

41. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

42. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants BAHAR H KHANDAKAR and Rocky Doe operate Defendant Corporations as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporations as entities legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporations as a Corporation,

b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entities of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,

- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e) operating Defendant Corporations for their own benefit and maintaining control over this Corporations as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporations to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

43. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

44. In each year from 2015 to 2020, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

45. In addition, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiffs

46. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were employed as cooks, a dishwasher and ostensibly as a waitress and a delivery worker. However, the waitress and the delivery worker spent over 20% of each shift performing the non-tipped duties described above.

47. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

Plaintiff Alejandra Nocelotl

48. Plaintiff Nocelotl was employed by Defendants from approximately September 2018 until on or about April 2020.

49. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Nocelotl as a waitress.

50. However, Plaintiff Nocelotl was also required to spend a significant portion of her work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

51. Although Plaintiff Nocelotl ostensibly was employed as a waitress, she spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout her employment with Defendants.

52. Plaintiff Nocelotl regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

53. Plaintiff Nocelotl's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

54. From approximately September 2018 until on or about June 2019, Plaintiff Nocelotl worked at the Ojala location from approximately 10:00 a.m. until on or about 4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., 3 days a week (typically 20.5 to 21 hours per week).

55. From approximately August 14, 2019 until on or about April 2020, Plaintiff Nocelotl worked at the San Blas location from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 4:00 p.m., 3 days a week (typically 15 hours per week).

56. Throughout her employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Nocelotl her wages in cash.

57. From approximately September 2018 until on or about January 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Nocelotl \$7.50 per hour for all hours worked at the Ojala location.

58. From approximately January 2019 until on or about June 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Nocelotl \$9.00 per hour for all hours worked at the Ojala location.

59. From approximately August 14, 2019 until on or about April 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Nocelotl \$10.00 per hour for all hours worked at the San Blas location.

60. From approximately January 2020 to April 2020, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Nocelotl any wages for her work.

61. Plaintiff Nocelotl's pay did not vary even when she was required to stay later or work a longer day than her usual schedule.

62. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Nocelotl to continue working an additional 30 minutes to an hour past her scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay her for the additional time she worked.

63. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Nocelotl any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

64. Plaintiff Nocelotl was never notified by Defendants that her tips were being included as an offset for wages.

65. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Nocelotl's wages.

66. Defendants withheld a portion of Plaintiff Nocelotl's tips; specifically, Defendants pocketed a percentage of credit card tips.

67. Plaintiff Nocelotl was not required to keep track of her time, nor to her knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected her actual hours worked.

68. Defendants required Plaintiff Nocelotl to sign a document, the contents of which she was not allowed to review in detail, in order to release her weekly pay.

69. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiff Nocelotl to sign a document, the contents of which she was not allowed to review in detail.

70. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Nocelotl regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

71. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Nocelotl an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

72. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Nocelotl, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Nocelotl's primary language), of her rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

73. Defendants required Plaintiff Nocelotl to purchase "tools of the trade" with her own funds—including one apron, one box of pens, three shirts and two jeans.

Plaintiff Jorge Luis Chumil Yaxon

74. Plaintiff Chumil was employed by Defendants from approximately January 2019 until on or about April 2020.

75. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Chumil as a dishwasher and delivery worker.

76. However, Plaintiff Chumil was also required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tipped duties described above.

77. Although Plaintiff Chumil ostensibly was employed as a dishwasher and delivery worker, he spent over 20% of each day performing non-tipped work throughout his employment with Defendants.

78. Plaintiff Chumil regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

79. Plaintiff Chumil's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

80. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Chumil regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

81. From approximately January 2019 until on or about June 2019, Plaintiff Chumil worked at the Ojala location from approximately 12:00 p.m. until on or about 11:30 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 69 hours per week).

82. From approximately August 2019 until on or about April 2020, Plaintiff Chumil worked at the San Blas location from approximately 12:00 p.m. until on or about 11:30 p.m., 6 days a week (typically 69 hours per week).

83. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Chumil his wages in cash.

84. From approximately January 2019 until on or about February 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Chumil a fixed salary of \$400.00 per week.

85. From approximately February 2019 until on or about June 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Chumil a fixed salary of \$475 per week.

86. From approximately August 2019 until on or about April 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Chumil a fixed salary of \$475 per week.

87. For approximately one week, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Chumil any wages for his work.

88. Plaintiff Chumil's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

89. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Chumil to continue working an additional 30 minutes past his scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

90. Plaintiff Chumil was never notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

91. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily or weekly accounting of Plaintiff Chumil's wages.

92. Plaintiff Chumil was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

93. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Chumil regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

94. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Chumil an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

95. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Chumil, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Chumil's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

96. Defendants required Plaintiff Chumil to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including one bicycle, one helmet, breaks, one vest and bicycle repair and maintenance.

Plaintiff Teodoro Cuevas Lucero

97. Plaintiff Cuevas was employed by Defendants from approximately November 2015 until on or about October 2017.

98. Defendants employed Plaintiff Cuevas as a cook.

99. Plaintiff Cuevas regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

100. Plaintiff Cuevas's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

101. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Cuevas regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

102. From approximately November 2015 until on or about January 2016, Plaintiff Cuevas worked as a cook from approximately 2:00 p.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 4 days a week and from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 61 hours per week).

103. From approximately February 2016 until on or about October 2017, Plaintiff Cuevas worked as a cook from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 4 days a week and from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 73 hours per week).

104. Throughout his employment, Defendants paid Plaintiff Cuevas his wages in cash.

105. From approximately November 2015 until on or about January 2016, Defendants paid Plaintiff Cuevas a fixed salary of \$700 per week.

106. From approximately February 2016 until on or about October 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Cuevas a fixed salary of \$800 per week.

107. For approximately one full week and two extra days of the following week, Defendants did not pay Plaintiff Cuevas any wages for his work.

108. Plaintiff Cuevas's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

109. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Cuevas to start working two to three hours prior to his scheduled start time and up to one and a half hours past his scheduled departure time on Holidays or when there were catering orders, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

110. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Cuevas any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

111. Defendants required Plaintiff Cuevas to sign a document, the contents of which he was not allowed to review in detail and that they did not allow him to keep, in order to release his weekly pay.

112. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Cuevas regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

113. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Cuevas an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

114. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Cuevas, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Cuevas's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

115. Defendants required Plaintiff Cuevas to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including shirts, aprons and kitchen shoes.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

116. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs Chumil and Cuevas (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

117. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

118. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

119. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

120. Defendants required Plaintiffs Nocelotl and Chumil and all other waitresses and delivery workers to perform general non-tipped tasks in addition to their primary duties as waitresses and delivery workers.

121. These Plaintiffs and all similarly situated employees, ostensibly were employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included a significant amount of time spent performing the non-tipped duties outlined above.

122. These Plaintiffs' duties were not incidental to their occupation as tipped workers, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general restaurant work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

123. These Plaintiffs and all other tipped workers were paid at a rate that was lower than the required lower tip-credit rate by Defendants.

124. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because the tipped worker's and these Plaintiffs' non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever is less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

125. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he or she has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

126. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiffs Nocelotl and Chumil and other tipped workers as tipped employees, and paid them at a rate that was lower than the required lower tip-credit rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

127. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiffs who received tips that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiffs' earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

128. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiffs who received tips, that their tips were being credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

129. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiffs Nocelotl and Chumil who worked as a waitress and a delivery worker for the tips they received. Defendants' time keeping system did not reflect the actual hours that Plaintiff Nocelotl worked.

130. As part of its regular business practice, Defendants intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly harmed Plaintiffs who received tips, by engaging in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA and the NYLL. This policy and pattern or practice included depriving a waitress and a delivery worker of a portion of the tips earned during the course of employment.

131. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated charges purported to be gratuities received by tipped Plaintiffs, and other tipped employees, in violation of New York Labor Law § 196-d (2007).

132. Under the FLSA and NYLL, in order to be eligible for a “tip credit,” employers of tipped employees must either allow employees to keep all the tips that they receive or forgo the tip credit and pay them the full hourly minimum wage.

133. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

134. On a number of occasions, Defendants required Plaintiffs to sign a document the contents of which they were not allowed to review in detail.

135. Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages in cash.

136. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

137. These practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

138. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

139. Defendants’ unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

140. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

141. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

142. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

143. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

144. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

145. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

146. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

147. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

148. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

149. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

150. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

151. The Defendants, as experienced businessmen and restaurant owners, knew that they were subject to the minimum wage requirements of the FLSA, yet paid the plaintiffs less than the minimum wage - and in some cases not at all.

152. The Defendants' conduct was willful in that they were aware of the FLSA minimum wage requirements and yet ignored them in paying the Plaintiffs.

153. Alternatively, the Defendants' conduct was willful in that by paying the Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage – and in some cases not at all – they demonstrated a “reckless disregard” for the requirements of the FLSA.

154. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA

155. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

156. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

157. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

158. The Defendants, as experienced businessmen and restaurant owners, knew that they were subject to the overtime provisions of the FLSA, yet paid the plaintiffs less than the amount due.

159. The Defendants' conduct was willful in that they were aware of the FLSA overtime provisions and yet ignored them in paying Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero.

160. Alternatively, the Defendants' conduct was willful in that by not paying the Plaintiffs in accordance with the overtime provisions of the FLSA, they demonstrated a "reckless disregard" for the requirements of the FLSA.

161. Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

162. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

163. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

164. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

165. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

166. The Defendants, as experienced businessmen and restaurant owners, knew that they were subject to the minimum wage requirements of the NYLL, yet paid the plaintiffs less than the minimum wage - and in some cases not at all.

167. The Defendants' conduct was willful in that they were aware of the NYLL minimum wage requirements and yet ignored them in paying the Plaintiffs.

168. Alternatively, the Defendants' conduct was willful in that by paying the Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage – and in some cases not at all – they demonstrated a “reckless disregard” for the requirements of the NYLL.

169. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

170. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

171. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

172. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

173. The Defendants, as experienced businessmen and restaurant owners, knew that they were subject to the overtime provisions of the NYLL, yet paid the plaintiffs less than the amount due.

174. The Defendants' conduct was willful in that they were aware of the NYLL overtime provisions and yet ignored them in paying Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero.

175. Alternatively, the Defendants' conduct was willful in that by not paying the Plaintiffs in accordance with the overtime provisions of the NYLL, they demonstrated a “reckless disregard” for the requirements of the NYLL.

176. Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

177. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

178. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

179. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

180. The Defendants, as experienced businessmen and restaurant owners, knew that they were subject to the spread of hours wage order provisions of the overtime provisions of the NYLL and NYCRR, yet paid the plaintiffs less than the amount due.

181. The Defendants' conduct was willful in that they were aware of the NYLL and NYCRR spread of hours wage order provisions and yet ignored them in paying Plaintiffs Chumil and Lucero.

182. Alternatively, the Defendants' conduct was willful in that by not paying the Plaintiffs in accordance with the overtime provisions of the NYLL and NYCRR spread of hours wage order provisions, they demonstrated a "reckless disregard" for the requirements of the NYLL.

183. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

184. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

185. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

186. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

187. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

188. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

189. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS

190. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

191. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

192. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNLAWFUL DEDUCTIONS FROM TIPS IN VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

193. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

194. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651.

195. New York State Labor Law § 196-d prohibits any employer or his agents, including owners and managers, from demanding or accepting, directly or indirectly, any part of the gratuities received by an employee, or retaining any part of a gratuity, or any charge purported to be a gratuity, for an employee.

196. Defendants unlawfully misappropriated a portion of Plaintiffs' Nocelotl and Chumil's tips that were received from customers.

197. Defendants knowingly and intentionally retained a portion of Plaintiffs' Nocelotl and Chumil's tips in violations of the NYLL and supporting Department of Labor Regulations.

198. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

199. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

200. Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.

201. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiffs;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the timely payment provisions of the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(l) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(m) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable;

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(q) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(r) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(s) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(t) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

July 15, 2021 MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

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